REMARKS / ARGUMENTS

Claims 16-27 remain pending in this application. No claims have been canceled. New claims 26 and 27 have been added.

Priority

Applicants request acknowledgment of the claim for priority. The priority document was filed in the parent application and is cited in the Official Filing Receipt.

35 U.S.C. §§102 and 103

Claims 16-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by McDaniel et al (U.S. Patent No. 4,415,985). These rejections are traversed as follows.

The present invention is directed to a display apparatus having a receiver which receives control information to control an image or a visual characteristic thereof that is generated by operating an input unit of an external computer. The display apparatus also has a control circuit which controls the image or a visual characteristic thereof on the screen using the control information received by the receiver and writes the control information into the memory. The control circuit reads control information from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on and controls the image or the visual characteristic thereof on the screen by using this

control information read from the memory. These features are recited in independent claims 16, 21 and 26. Dependent claim 27 further recites that the visual characteristic of the image is at least one of a display size, a display position and a brightness of the image.

McDaniel et al fail to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned feature of the present invention. Instead, McDaniel et al disclose a driving circuit for selectively displaying on the screen of a cathode ray tube (CRT), a prespecified set of characters. The characters are either displayed with a nominal size or displayed with a height that is twice the nominal size. McDaniel et al clearly fail to disclose or suggest any control circuit that controls a visual characteristic of an image, namely a display size, display position or brightness, on a screen using control information received by the receiver and written into a memory.

There is a substantial difference between controlling the signal or image as in the present invention and controlling dot matrix characters generated on a CRT in McDaniel et al. In the present invention, the control is directed to the image and not to the characters themselves.

In the Office Action, the Examiner appears to equate the PROM module 60 of McDaniel et al to the claimed memory of the present invention. PROM module 60 stores a program and is in a microprocessor control system 50 that is connected to a CRT 64 and is not contained in a display apparatus. This is consistent with the Examiner's identification of the external computer, identified by item 50, as not being

the same as the display apparatus. Therefore, PROM module 60 is clearly in the external computer and cannot be said to be in the display apparatus. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not equate the memory of the display apparatus as claimed with PROM 60 of McDaniel et al. Furthermore, PROM 60 does not store display control information, but instead stores an executive program of the system (see McDaniel et al, column 3, lines 27-29). The Examiner also points to column 4, lines 1-2, for disclosing the memory. However, this portion merely states that I/O read, I/O write, memory read and memory write operations can be performed. There is no disclosure here about the memory itself.

The Examiner also attempts to equate the claimed receiver with the operation of peripheral control circuit 62, shown in Fig. 4 of McDaniel et al, that is also connected to CRT 64. This peripheral control circuit 62 is not in a display apparatus and does not control the image as in the present invention. The portion of the disclosure at column 10, lines 24-39, cited by the Examiner, explains the operation of input module 82 shown in Figs. 10-11 that is included in system 50 which is also outside the CRT 64. At column 10, lines 36-37, McDaniel et al state that an example of such signal is a signal indicating that a tool change operation has been completed. This is completely different from the present invention.

Furthermore, the Examiner attempts to equate the control circuit in the pending claims with the CRT controller which communicates with a bi-polar PROM which provides double height characters on the face of the CRT 178. This portion

also states that each character line of the character PROM 166 is transferred to a shift register such as an 8-bit parallel input, serial output register 168 which, in turn, shifts the information to the video input of the CRT 178. Therefore, this portion of McDaniel et al merely discloses the storing and transferring of dot matrix characters to the shift register.

Finally, with respect to the wherein clause which states that the control circuit reads control data from the memory when the display apparatus is turned on and controls the image on the screen by using the control data read from the memory, the Examiner refers to column 6, lines 29-58 of McDaniel et al. However, this portion of McDaniel et al merely discloses the operation of sending, at the time of initializing system 50 by the use of the operating system command, messages to the CRT controller 158 for display on CRT 157.

In short, McDaniel et al simply fail to disclose or suggest a display apparatus having a memory, a receiver and a control circuit as presently claimed. The memory is stored in the display apparatus and control data is read from the memory by the control circuit. The control circuit controls the image on the screen using the control data. The control data receives a control signal for controlling the image from an external computer. As such, it is submitted that the pending claims patentably define the present invention over the cited art.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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